

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

IN CLUBS OF FIVE, 10 WEEKS,  
10 CENTS EACH, TO NEW NAMES.

## THE END OF THE ROOSEVELT EPISODE!

By Victor L. Berger.

**T**HEODORE Roosevelt, the man who has just vacated his office, will go down in history as the most sensational and most inconsistent president this republic has had so far.

Theodore Roosevelt was the last great representative of the upper middle class in the presidential chair. He never studied political economy, and knows more about bears and deer than about Smith, Ricardo and Marx. But he is otherwise an educated man with good impulses—but intensely capitalistic by descent, environment and training. And he represents an economic stratum which is rapidly disappearing.

Of course he never analyzed his milieu. He is not capable of doing so.

And having been brought up in the capitalistic sphere of thought—and being an aggressive and "strenuous man" besides—it was natural that he should make all the mistakes he *did* make—particularly in dealing with the trusts and the labor question.

Theodore Roosevelt tried to do the impossible. He tried to perpetuate capitalism by reforming it. He tried to make the trust magnates "good" by telling them to behave themselves.

Of course that was ridiculous.

And he let Peabody do as he pleased in Colorado and declared the Western Miners guilty while their trial was on, yet they were afterwards pronounced "not guilty" by a jury.

And these utterances—and his behavior towards the Western Miners in general—will form a lasting blot upon the history of his administration.

The prerogatives of the senate were rudely handled by Theodore Roosevelt. He stepped on its corns without mercy. He has emphasized the presidency at the expense of congress. He contrived the Panama and San Domingo affairs. He stole the thunder from the Bryanites and wanted to compel representatives of railroad trusts and other monopolies to accept anti-trust laws.

That was fatal to him. Even the majority of the Republicans voted against him.

He leaves his office with the cordial hatred of *all* the dominant factors of the Republican party.

As it was, Theodore Roosevelt was only an accident in the presidency. No one thought of nominating him for president in the Republican convention in Philadelphia in 1900.

That convention was a typical capitalistic convention—dominated by the late Mark A. Hanna—and it renominated William McKinley unanimously. The delegates did not have much to say anyway in that convention. And the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for vice-president was made for the double purpose of adding a popular "war-hero" to the ticket and of finally disposing of Theodore Roosevelt. For it is an unwritten law that the nomination for vice-president means the political death of the nominee—unless the unexpected happens.

But the unexpected *did* happen. McKinley was assassinated and Theodore Roosevelt—the man Thomas C. Platt of New York wanted to dispose of by making him vice-president—became the president of the United States.

The rest is well known. The outcome could not have been different. It was easy to foretell it, for anybody acquainted with the history of the Republican party.

And the history of the Republican party furnishes many lessons of interest, upon which we may fitly dwell on this occasion.

The growing hostility towards the institution of chattel slavery as existing in the South, where it was considered perfectly lawful and constitutional, formed the basis for the foundation of the Republican party.

The demand for its abolition appealed readily to all idealists. The constitutional bar against the abolition of slavery, instead of check ing or awing the abolitionists, spurred them on to greater enthusiasm.

Back of the idealists and their undaunted ardor, however, were aligned powers and interests of a very material nature.

Slavery as an economic institution had run its course and grown out of date. It was not adapted to modern production. It had become more and more expensive and less productive from year to year. With slave labor a wholesale production of raw materials was the only thing possible. These raw materials of the southern slave states were exchanged for the manufactured products of the North, in particular for those of the New England states.

However, the South discovered that it did not derive through this exchange the advantages it sought. An exchange trade with Europe, especially with England, offered greater advantages for the Southern slave owners.

Under the influence of this material fact there arose in the South a strong movement in favor of *free trade*.

The manufacturers in the North clearly recognized the danger which threatened them through the loss of their Southern market. They were resolved not to lose this market at any cost.

The Northern manufacturers availed themselves with rare skill and cleverness of the idealistic Abolitionist movement, and the patriotic sentiment for the preservation of the Union, to further their own purposes.

The North finally succeeded in defeating, by force of arms, the attempted secession of the South. In this, the newly organized Republican party served them in good stead.

The evolution through which the Republican party has passed in the course of time is not essentially different from the development of other bourgeois parties, proclaiming high-sounding phrases, but founded on a material basis.

The apparently progressive parties in England, France and Germany have all undergone the same metamorphosis as our Republican party.

The ideal demands for liberty originally set forth by those parties have entirely disappeared after having served to gain the coveted political power for the bourgeoisie.

In the ranks of the Republican party, this change kept pace with the rapidity which marked the development of our economic conditions. A few of the original founders of that party are still living, and a backward glance upon the work they helped to create.

A retrospective review of the last half century must surely make them smile at their former idealism.

As early as 1876, this victorious party in the struggle for the human rights it so pompously proclaimed, was so dominated by lust for power that it considered it quite the proper thing to gain control of the government by means of election frauds. And the Republican party even stood ready to defend its attitude, if necessary, by force of arms.

The Republican party today is the patron saint of the trusts and all other capitalistic organizations.

It stands before the American people today as the bulwark of exploitation and monopolies. The buying of a seat in the United States Senate by spending a quarter of a million dollars—as in the case of Uncle Ike Stephenson—is the visible embodiment of a "popular government," as even many "reform" Republicans understand it.

The president's chair will be occupied by William H. Taft. "In-

from overcrowded lodging houses and shelters.

With such a problem of humanity on its hands you would think the government would do something, but it apparently didn't care, even in the face of the agitation of the Social-Democrats to make it act.

Four years have passed. And again we hear from London. Now the official figures show that one person in every fourteen of the city's teeming millions has to be kept from starvation and abject poverty by public aid, *exclusive of the pensioners*. And the outside districts seem to be little better. For England and Wales the figures are one in sixteen.

To this plight has capitalism brought the proud citizenship of England! Capitalism there is constantly overwhelmed by the multitude of human wrecks which it constantly piles up upon itself.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century* magazine, Francis Wilson, the comedian, John B. Pine, treasurer of Columbia university, and several others have combined to erect an apartment building in New York city on a cooperative basis. The plan is to put

Capitalism in charge of government has no regard for human life or for humanity. It is there to serve dollars, not men. Four years ago an official investigation showed that in the city of London alone there were 1,463 men, 116 women and 50 boys and girls who had to walk the streets day and night and were without homes. On the night the census was taken 901 men and 17 women had been turned away

junction Bill—the guardian-angel and defender of the capitalistic state, the man who longs for the power to summarily dispatch all labor agitators to prison.

With the ascendancy of William H. Taft, the Roosevelt episode is closed.

Within less than a year the administration will quietly slide back into the sluggish and quiet waters of the McKinley channel of capitalism.

Taft will pride himself on emphasizing this difference between his administration and that of President Roosevelt. Capitalism, including the "evil-doers of immense wealth," will have full sway.

Taft will make less enemies in his own party—but at the same time Socialist sentiment and Socialist organization will grow under his administration as they never grew before.

For Roosevelt has left an inheritance that cannot be undone, overlooked or abolished.

All his attacks upon the rich malefactors have left a mark upon the minds of all the people. His continuous blowing of trumpets against "predatory wealth" has aroused even the most sleepy among the working class, the professional class and the lower middle class.

They are still rubbing their eyes, but they are beginning to think, and nobody can stay that process.

These are the fruits which the Republican party has naturally begotten. The bourgeoisie has reached the end of its development.

In the course of its development it has produced the germs of its own destruction—the proletariat.

This child of the bourgeoisie is rapidly gaining in strength and will grow until it is old and strong enough to take possession of the inheritance left by its aging mother.

The history of the Republican party is one of the infallible proofs of the correctness of the materialistic view of history as held by modern Social-Democrats.

*Victor L. Berger*

## IN THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

[Special Correspondence.]

Madison: The resolution offered by Senator Sanborn, to the effect that the investigation committee first finish up the Stephenson matter, doubtless indicates a general feeling that the senatorial investigation is getting tiresome.

Since Speaker Bancroft acknowledged that he received money from the man the committee is investigating, and to whom he promised on the assembly floor to "give a clean bill," no one of an ordinary degree of horse sense can expect that the committee appointed by him will do anything very bad to "Uncle Ike."

The Social-Democratic prophecy that "nothing will come of it," still stands as the most accurate diagnosis of the whole disgusting affair.

Meanwhile the joint assembly has been treated to a series of "bolts" and "shocks." On the first day the bolt worked all right, and the president's gavel announced "No quorum" in a manner decisive and effective—for the time being. The next day it did not work so well: for four "bad democrats"—Rose Democrats, at that—stayed by the Stephenson ship, and gave the allies a bad scare, by coming within two of electing the "timber thief" to the United States senate again.

In this matter the Social-Democratic members are co-operating in order to bring out the largest possible result from the investigation. Nor do they care to be caught even "staying with" the crowd that acknowledges they received Stephenson money.

Meanwhile, if by standing pat on their own candidate, and co-operating with the better elements, it is possible for the Social-Democrats to influence the selection of a somewhat better United States senator, that will be some help toward decent government. But this does not seem likely at this writing.

The first Social-Democratic bill to receive final action in the senate has been ordered engrossed and read a third time, which seems now to be equivalent to its passage through the senate at an early date. Comrades and friends of liberty will do well to write their representatives in the state legislature to vote for this resolution. It is known

as Joint Resolution No. 6, S. Jan Poirier has already been in prison over a year, being held until the Russian government can "accumulate" more evidence against him.

One sign of hope for better Milwaukee legislation is the fact that the members of the Milwaukee delegation are holding regular conferences, and so far have been able to disagree in friendly fashion when they could not agree.

Juvenile Court Bill Doomed.

The Juvenile Court Bill is probably as good as dead. And it has suffered more at the hands of its friends than from any others. It certainly seems a little strange that three Milwaukee county judges could not draw a bill for a Juvenile court without filling it full of graft at every turn. The Social-Democrats did their level best to make a good bill out of it, but it had received a black eye from

those who first framed it. It will probably be better framed at the next session.

Social-Democratic measures are beginning to go through senate committees in bunches this week, and the one Socialist senator will soon have fewer bills on his mind than when he began the session.

*IN THE ASSEMBLY.*

Madison: During the week several of the Socialist bills have been killed. These bills came recommended for slaughter from the committees, and as in such cases it would be well-nigh impossible to advance a Socialist bill on the floor, the Socialist delegation considered it a waste of effort to struggle against the committee recommendations. Where the bills even come recommended, it is exceedingly difficult to squeeze them through the various stages provided by the rules before they finally pass the House.

Claimed a Socialist Senator! Comrade Weber caused a live-

Milwaukee, Wis., U.S.A., March 6, '09.

WHOLE NO.

553

BRIEF COMMENT ON PASSING EVENTS.

By Frederic Heath.

No cases of gout from high living on the part of the working people have as yet been reported as a result of Taft prosperity.

"It is mighty hard to be a member of the kingdom of God and a member of the Republican or Democratic parties at the same time," said a Chicago preacher the other day.

During the war of the rebellion they had a habit of building the sorts of palmetto logs. The enemy's shot would strike the soft wood as it were so much mush. There would be a sort of spatter of wood but the force of the cannon ball would be spent before it could penetrate the walls. We are reminded of this by the Taft administration and the timber of which it is to be built. Taft capitalism will be soft and turn away wrath, but it will meantime keep on sawing wood for capitalism.

The rapid growth of the Socialist movement in Germany, says an exchange, has astonished many people who do not understand the tremendous vitality of Socialism. The latest report of the Berlin section of the party show that where the Social-Democrats had only 8,000 votes in that city in 1883, they are now polling 100,000 votes in the third class of voters alone, as against a bare 22,000 for all the other parties. The 35 Socialists in the Berlin city council virtually control the body, but their power is greatly restricted by national and state laws.

The above is a pregnant paragraph from a rather remarkable report just made to congress by a special commission appointed to investigate the prison system in the District of Columbia. Here is another paragraph:

"Humiliating as it may be to confess it, the confession must be made that society is still in a state of siege. The property classes, and they comprise the vast majority of our population, live in a state of siege. If we doubt it, we have only to notice the bolts and bars on every hand, the watchman, the policeman, everywhere. After four thousand years of social order of one sort or another, after two thousand years of Christianity, it is still the fact that those who have must maintain their possession by force of the threat of force."

Society gets what it deserves. Social injustice begets crime inevitably. And people have become so used to it that the thought of a society bereft of incitements to crime, such as Socialism offers, is frequently spoken of as a system "too good to work." Well, it is a little hard to think of a society without thieves, yet thievery is an effect of a cause and Socialism unmistakably points out the cause. When it pays to be good the building of jails will become a lost "art."

I have a letter from a wage worker in an eastern city who says: "The company I work for bought some bessemer steel, but the bill for it was made out as structural steel. One of the men asked the boss the reason for this and he said it was done to evade the tariff. And this is not the first time the same sort of thing has happened, although the boss doesn't always tell tales out of school. This is the way the tariff works out in practice, yet some people get excited over tariff reform." Does my correspondent remember the recent case of the Pittsburgh young business men who tried to do as Jesus would do during the business hours of the day and had to give it up as a bad job?

Last August two laborers in Milwaukee stole a horse apiece, one while under the influence of liquor, and the other in order to sell it for drinks. They were haled to court. The first got a sentence of TEN YEARS in the state penitentiary. The other got a sentence of TWELVE YEARS in the state penitentiary. Nothing like making the punishment fit the crime, you know.

In Milwaukee last week, a well-known business man, who had built up a big supply business in a short space of time, largely on county board contracts at a time when the era of graft was reaching its height, plead guilty to a charge of attempted bribery and was fined \$200 and was given his liberty. Nothing could anything be more capitalistic?

The cable dispatches report that Bebel's ill health has taken an unfavorable turn and that he will be laid up for some time, at least. The trouble is said to be an affection of the kidneys.

*A TIP TO THE CHARITY-MONGERS.*

But what we would point out to the bourgeoisie is this, that the barrel house in the capitalist-made slum and tenement house districts has now found its scientific justification!

In those districts the people live in semi-starvation. By resorting to the vile alcohol that the barrel house dispenses they moderate the digestive work of their stomachs, the food *lasts longer*, living is cheapened, and the economy of life improved—*selah!*

This discovery might even be put to use in connection with the barrel house bread lines that disgrace our civilization in the cities. A dose of cheap alcohol might be given with the stale bread—which might be afforded now that alcohol is on the free-list!

And London, distracted with its unemployed problem, might try it; and France, and Germany and the other European countries, for unemployment, like capitalism, is world-wide—the one produces the other.

# WORKING PROGRAM A SANE NECESSITY!

## CATASTROPHIC UTOPIANISM BELONGS TO THE PAST.

The Socialists Must Fight the Present  
Battles and Help to Construct the  
New as Well as Tear Down the Old.

By Gladys Lamb.

(From a Debate Held at the State  
Normal School, Los Angeles,  
California.)

By immediate demands we mean such improvements under the present wage system as will give help and protection to the working class now, without waiting for the transformation of capitalist society into collectivism.

Never for an instant do we consider the gain of the immediate demands an end or goal. We are not satisfied to demand a little fraction more of the wealth created by labor, but shall never rest until the full, complete product of labor goes to the actual producers. So long as the government is in the hands of the employing master class we cannot hope for any greater or lasting benefit to accrue to the working class through legislative reforms. The death knell of reform, as a solution of the problem of human misery, has long since been sounded—the time is ripe, and rotten-ripe, for change. If our immediate demands are not in line with the evolutionary forces which must hasten the transition from private to collective property—and bring nearer to our realization that vision of light, and hope, and economic comradeship which is Socialism—then away with immediate demands and speed the revolution!

It is precisely because every measure which Socialists can initiate and carry out that shall increase the strength and power of the working class to manage its own affairs without the condescending aid of its industrial masters is a blow to the present order, and the foundation for the new order, that we urge the immediate demand in our platform and propaganda.

We cannot begin too early to strengthen our power to administer things (that is, wealth, productive materials) according to the principles of collective ownership and democratic management. For that reason, we insist that as many Socialists as possible be elected to political office, pledged to work for every measure that can be gained for the benefit of the working class. Call them half-way measures, if you like. At the same time, they are at the very foundation of the educa-

tion of Socialists in the knowledge of how to execute the affairs of the Socialist society which is being constricted now. Each law we may pass, each concession we may gain that shall ease in greater or less degree the burden that has bowed the back of labor for centuries, shall bring a little light into a brain darkened by oppression and strength to a body stunted by exploitation—I say such a reform is not only a beneficent thing to be done, but is the starting point for bigger and bolder demands.

Whether we approve or not, the causes are in existence, which force the working class to demand immediate protection and succor. Their only salvation seems to be legislation by a political party; trade unions, with all the benefits they have accomplished, have been found wanting. The working class wants at the present time shorter hours of labor, higher wages, sanitary inspection of factories, municipal playgrounds, public works for the unemployed, municipal ownership of telegraphs, telephones and railroads, anti-child labor laws.

Now the question is: Shall these municipal benefits be established by Socialists or by capitalist parties? If we omit from our program of action these important demands we are giving over a great field of practical work for Socialism into the hands of capitalist parties. The working class must have, and will demand, improvements in the conditions of their existence. Shall these improvements come through parties whose interest it is to perpetuate private ownership, yet who will offer a sop to labor in the shape of a reform? Or shall measures of direct and present benefit to the working class be inaugurated by a party that stops not with a few reforms, but class-consciously goes on with the work of constructing the co-operative commonwealth, the great and noble task of emancipating labor completely and absolutely from the grinding tyranny of capitalism?

It is not enough that we gain reforms—we, the Socialists. Unless there is back of that measure which a Socialist legislator may cause to be enacted a full knowledge that nothing short of the complete abolition of capitalism—the system—root and branch, will suffice—until private ownership of wealth—with its wallowing overfed rich on one hand and its starving, suffering working class on the other—is done away with, reforms will not be even a decent step toward Socialism. But if in the hearts and brains of the comrades we send to political office is the revolutionary spirit that demands, not a microscope portion, but the world, for the working class, we shall go on to complete victory. In each demand gained we shall have accomplished so much of benefit to labor and so much of education in Socialist administration—all in the here and now.

We accept the class-conscious position, and would wage the class-struggle to a final adjustment. But we believe it is the historic mission of the working class to work for

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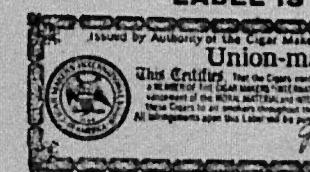
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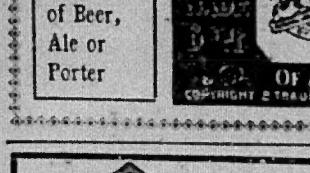
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ameliorative measures, and it must begin the work of socialization in the very strongholds of capitalism itself. We must work. We must work with aim and purpose, considering the present needs of the people, their demands, rather than a hard-and-fast theory formulated by Marx himself.

We can take one of two positions—either Socialism is to come through a sudden change or catastrophe, involving a more or less bloody revolution, or Socialism is to be established as a gradual, probably slow, evolution, through the ballot and through lawfully established improvements. I do not favor the catastrophe theory. I believe the Socialist party will come into full power, politically and industrially, and wisely exercise that power—by virtue of the very fact that in all its history it has urged in nearly every program and worked ceaselessly for such immediate demands as offer direct relief to a suffering working class. We come into possession of the reins of government learned by experience in legislative affairs. It is not sufficient that we believe in a theory of society. We have to learn to work with the forces and materials that exist now, and shape and mold them to our own uses. The Utopians are those who, as Plechanoff says, seek to build a perfect social organization upon abstract principles. These dreamers ridicule and misrepresent every advocate of changes in accordance with constitutional and legal means. They greet every proposal of reform, of immediate relief to the toiler, with contempt. They sneer at the work already done in legislatures by our comrades. They would not hesitate to use force to bring about a change in the system. They are a stumbling-block in the path of the Socialist construction of society.

We have nothing to fear from reform or half-way measures. A string of demands as long as from here to Frisco will never stem the tide of Socialism. The time to be free is now. We cannot wait for a catastrophic social revolution to "free" us at one fell swoop. Every demand that we gain, whether it be a Wisconsin child-labor law that is the terror of capitalism or whether we join the fight in St. Louis for a popular constitutional assembly, the standard of intelligence of the people and their efficiency in the adjustment of their own affairs is being tremulously raised. We are not going to wake up some morning and find Socialism established complete. But it is here a gain, there an improvement, with Socialism the ultimate result.

As a political measure, the working program is an absolute essential. What we need now is not economic reforms, but political action on the part of the workers. To accomplish this, we must have something more than our beloved phrases to offer. We must have a reply to the man who comes to us and says: "What are you going to do?" Another man says: "My wife works in a sweatshop; I am out of a job. What do you Socialists propose to do?" Another: "Are you going to give me an extra hour or two from toil, that I may see the faces of children by daylight?" Still another: "What do you propose to do now for my children in the mills and mine?" Another: "My little ones must play in the streets around street cars and truck wagons. Are you going to establish playgrounds?" What shall be our answer. I ask if anything short of the proposal to give instant and direct aid to a long-suffering class will suffice. If we ignore present needs and demands, then are we indeed reactionary and Utopian. If it is true that in order to accomplish the breakdown of capitalism we must gain the reins of government, then we must find out the source of political strength; and, if we are to be counted at all as a political power, we must use political tactics. We must even be politicians. We need to have the good judgment that some of our comrades have shown to meet political tactics with political tactics, and thus match strength instead of weakness against the enemy.

Capitalism is too firmly established and too complex to vanish suddenly at the decree of a party. But the gradual development of the power of the people to administer their own affairs socially means the growth into Socialism. Therefore we have a program divided into three parts, namely—a declaration of Socialist principles, a program of political organization, and demands for the immediate protection of labor—which shall result in the construction of a Socialist society.

Points for Working Program.

I—The final aim, the abolition of wage-labor (capitalism) not denied, but the main stress laid on present political and social needs and demands. Adapt legislation to the needs of the day, rather than according to a hard-and-fast theory.

II—A means of gaining political power.

III—Evolutionary, rather than revolutionary, tactics.

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## The Capitalist Viewpoint

Sayings, Reasonings and Conclusions Held and Entertained by  
a Few of My Rich Friends.

Written for the HERALD.

On Charity.

God has given us a greater number of blessings and made us his custodians to render mercy, justice and charity to those less fortunate than ourselves.

On Justice.

We who have an abundance should accord justice to others who can not obtain it without our consent or will, and we should not use our wealth to hinder others less favored in obtaining justice.

On Equality.

Gentlemen and beggars can never expect to be equals, nor have they a right to expect equality before the law or anywhere else.

On Business.

It was intended in the beginning that wealth should rule. It always was so and always will be so.

On Opportunity.

It is well that wealth is the key to many opportunities, and business ventures; otherwise every poor devil might rival US.

On Employment.

We can't give every poor devil a job who wants one.

On Panics.

Panics are not so bad after all, for then the miserable working class usually sinks back to its proper level.

On Ethics.

God made hills and valleys. He made rich and poor, leaders and followers, masters and servants, and intended in the beginning that there will be bread riots.

On Society.

Only those whose wealth warrants it, should be classified as "society," the lower class should be debarred from "society" or social functions.

On Poverty.

Poverty is not a curse, but a gauge by which members of society are gauged and measured; therefore a blessing.

On Enterprise.

If there were no extremely wealthy people there could be no enterprise, either public or private, as all enterprise is prompted by a well-balanced combination—grit, pluck, foresight and wealth.

On Wealth.

Wealth is a great blessing to the rightful possessor of wealth, and one who knows enough to properly invest it to make it more productive.

On Economics.

Most people are poor because they are either ignorant, or idle, or indolent. Everybody could acquire wealth if he worked hard, saved all he makes and gets, and would not spend money foolishly, and would practice self-denial.

On Politics.

Men should watch their employer and vote as he votes, for what is to the interest of the boss is surely to the interest of his employees, for when the boss is prosperous and making lots of money then the employees also have good times.

On Production and Distribution.

It requires rich men to own large plants, and the transportation facilities to give us cheap production and distribution. It requires an abundance of wealth to own and acquire the great machines which

you don't know what you are missing.

It is enlarged, it is beautified, new life has been put into it; you would not know it for the same magazine you used to read a year or two ago.

The loyal, studious comrades who have always stood by the REVIEW like it now better than ever, and we have already made a host of new friends. Our circulation has jumped in a few months from 4,000 to 25,000.

Charles H. Kerr is now the editor; his associates are Ernest Untermann, John Sparrow, Robert River LaMonte, S. E. Hayes, William E. Boll, and E. F. M. Miller.

Jack London, Charles S. Davis, Victor Grayson, George D. Herron and Joseph E. Cohen are among our recent contributors. Ralph H. Chapin designs each month a striking and attractive cover.

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We will send the REVIEW free one year to any Secretary of a Socialist Local in Wisconsin who will, before the end of March, send us the addresses of at least ten Socialists receiving mail at his postoffice.

THE DOWNFALL.

A correspondent writes: "I am sending you a clipping from a Wichita, Kas., daily. The article was written by the recent candidate for attorney-general of Kansas on the Democratic ticket. He is 'seeing things.' Observe the last stanza, especially the closing lines. I would be pleased if you could find space for this poem in the HERALD."

The rosiest tint that celestial morn-  
ing wears.

When Liberty, among the heavenly  
fair,

The fairest, blest Columbia's new-  
found shore,

And made unconquered Demos-  
ther there,

His banner was a patch of starry sky,

His throne the hills, his scepter  
Justice's rod;

His crown the people's crown of  
sor-  
eigny.

Then was the people's voice the  
voice of God.

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untold suffering and misery upon himself."

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THE UNDESIRABLE CITIZEN

## TALKS TO TOILERS

By ROBERT HUNTER.

## William Howard Taft

Written for the HERALD.

**M**ARCH FOURTH. Today a new president begins his term of office. Multitudes have gathered in Washington to witness the inaugural ceremony.

Troops from all states of the union will march. The army and navy, Black Horse regiments, the veterans of the Civil and the Spanish wars will form an imposing array to honor the new president.

Judges, senators, governors, diplomats, will arrange themselves in order of precedence to welcome the new president and to farewell the old.

There will be glorification in plenty, fireworks in profusion, balls and banquets on a vast scale and of limitless luxury.

It will be more imposing than solemn, more profuse than dignified, more regal than republican.

And for four years William Howard Taft will be president and James S. Sherman vice-president.

Sherman is a grifter—cheap, ordinary and cunning.

Taft is an aristocrat—proud, honorable and capable.

Taft is big in mind, big in ability, big in confidence. His college friends call him "Big Bill." He is the first president we have had for some time who is by association, training and cast of mind an aristocrat.

He is somewhat on the British order. He believes in government by the efficient, by the educated, by the refined, by the wealthy. He is trained in our most efficient school of aristocracy—the school of law and the judiciary.

He is a careful, calm, cautious student of judicial decisions. He will enforce the constitution, not as our fathers wrote it, but as our

## And His Secretary of State.

**T**HE chief man in Mr. Taft's cabinet is Philander C. Knox.

He is a little over five feet in height, inclines to stoutness, and always appears in immaculate dress.

He has a striking head, rather large, with high brow, deep-set eyes, a firm, close-set mouth, a regular nose, and a confident expression of self-possession and importance.

Along with steel and oil and millions, he, too, is a product of the trusts.

Secretary Knox belongs to the new school of lawyers.

Knox, Root and a host of other brilliant men have risen to greatness by strewing with roses the legal path of the trusts.

Without lawyers to instruct them how to break every law without technically breaking any law the trusts would have found it difficult to become so quickly the supreme power in the country.

Root and Knox are the two ablest and most brilliant of the legal advisers of those whom Mr. Roosevelt calls great malefactors.

A prominent lawyer in Philadelphia recently declared, before the

Bar Association of Pennsylvania, that the legal profession had forsaken all ethical considerations and was rapidly becoming discredited.

No lawyer, nowadays, he said, would think of refusing to assist corporations to steal franchises, to evade the law, or to escape the penalty for breaking the law.

It used to be maintained by the legal profession that a lawyer defended a criminal as a matter of duty only. And in such cases a lawyer made no effort to thwart the law—he merely assisted the culprit in obtaining whatever protection the law allowed.

But that day is past. Today every criminal corporation keeps in its employ a corps of trained legal minds, whose work it is to protect the corporation in its career of theft, depredation and murder.

The corporation lawyer defends the stealing of franchises, the evasion of taxes, the juggling of accounts, the taking of secret profits, the robbery of the public and of the stockholders. In case an employee is injured or killed, the corporation lawyer robs the wife and children

of even the poor money compensation.

The vampires are too common everywhere, but two or three states have developed them to the very highest point of efficiency. One of the states is Pennsylvania and the other is New York.

Philander C. Knox is the foremost of the Pennsylvania crowd, and Elihu Root the foremost of the New York crowd, and both have been selected by presidents to be secretary of state.

The trusts owe much to Knox and Root. In no small degree the existence of the biggest industrial combinations the world has ever known is due to their keen minds and shifty morals.

But our new secretary of state is more than a mere corporation lawyer.

He is a man of sports. And in sports a man's true character is best seen.

He is one of the cleverest billiard players in America. He is a careful, accurate student of caroms. In work, legal or other, which requires nicely, precision, steady nerves, sharp eyes and perfect execution, Knox is unexcelled.

He is also distinguished as a poker player. He is probably the best in the United States, a correspondent says.

Now, poker is a peculiar game. It is not played with cards, but with the wits, although cards are useful. A great poker player is a man of nerve, of self-possession, of aggression, of defense, of "bluff" and of retreat. It is a game in which the base and unscrupulous win. It is a sport in which the lion is at the mercy of the fox.

Probably none of us knows much of the duties of a secretary of state. But we do know he is an important person in the cabinet, and it is, I suppose, possible that Philander C. Knox possesses in full the qualifications essential to that distinguished office.

**Capitalism Is Crushing Both.**

Capitalism is crushing both the farmers and the wage-workers. They must unite and concentrate their efforts against it. For, however important and powerful either class, they cannot alone match the tremendous power of modern plutocracy. The labor union has done wonderful things and accomplished immeasurable good for the wage-workers. But it is unequal to the crisis that is now upon us. On the other hand, the farming class alone cannot cope with capitalism. The Grange, the Alliance and the Populist movement were all efforts of the farming class against capitalism. All were unsuccessful. And the reason for the failure of those efforts was the fact that the very nature of the case made them farmers' movements—and there are not enough farmers to win an economic or political battle.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

## RUSSIAN TREATY IS INTOLERABLE

## UNCLE SAM IS DISGRACED WHILE IT IS IN FORCE.

This Country Must Hold to Traditions of Liberty and Asylum for the Politically Oppressed. The Pouren Case Still Drags.

By Albert J. Welch.

Written for the HERALD.

The developments in the extradition proceedings recently commenced and vindictively carried on by the Russian government in New York and Chicago, justify the opposition made in 1893 to the ratification of the extradition treaty, under whose provisions the Russian government is acting.

More than fifteen years have passed since the promulgation of that treaty, and the Russian people have since passed through a revolutionary movement unprecedented for patriotic heroism on the one side and for hideous atrocities on the other—the governmental side.

During the two years succeeding the czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905, granting fundamental constitutional liberties, government statistics show that 18,274 persons were convicted of political offenses. Of these, 2,717 were sentenced to death.

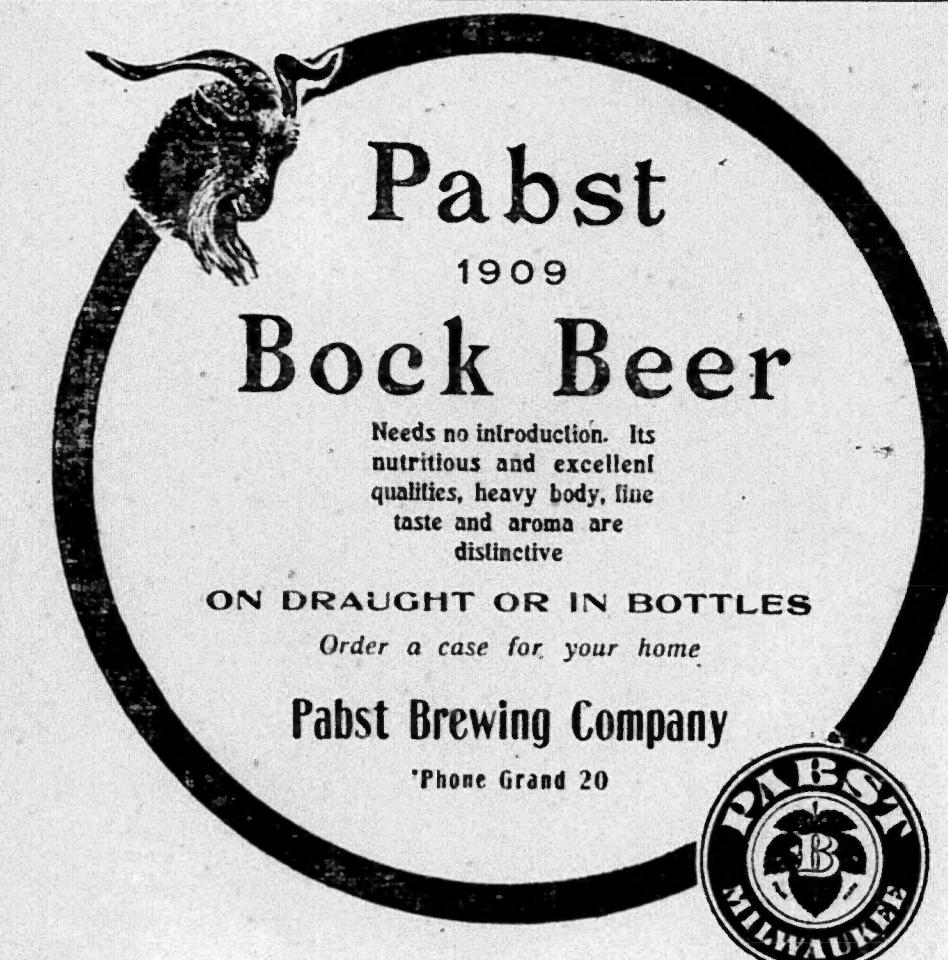
An official report of a committee of the second Duma states that in the Lettish region from August, 1906, on, the punishments assumed the character of veritable tortures, to wring "confessions" from the prisoners, after which they were delivered to the field courts-martial. Where such "confessions" could not be extracted, prisoners were shot or bayoneted without semblance of trial.

From the Lettish region came Jan Janoff Pouren, who has been confined in a New York jail for more than a year, by order of the czar, and Christian Rudowitz, recently liberated. In both these cases common felonies were charged and extradition was demanded under false pretenses.

These cases appear to be only the forerunners of a movement to kidnap from this country and hurry back to Russian torture chambers and Russian gallows, large numbers of political refugees who have sought asylum here from the tyranny of the czar.

**DOWN WITH THE RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY!**

Are Americans willing to stand idly by while the time-honored right of political asylum is made a mockery by the czar? Are our courts to be used as instruments of his tyranny? Are the trembling victims to be thrust into our prisons



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## POVERTY, AND POVERTY.

We do not know that Lincoln would not have been an even greater man had he not been compelled to suffer a poverty which shut him out from much that is best in civilization.

WE DO NOT KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT THE POVERTY OF LINCOLN WAS NOT THE POVERTY IN WHICH THE WORKING CLASS OF TODAY IS COMPELLED TO LIVE.

The poverty which Lincoln knew was the poverty of the frontier. It was a poverty which, in historical times, has been peculiar to America. It was the primitive race poverty that comes when man tests his strength with naked nature and fights for every vantage gained. It was the poverty in which progress is limited only by the resources of nature and the strength of man.

None of these apologists for poverty even mention the fact that the poverty of Lincoln and the poverty of today are as different as noon and midnight. Lincoln's was the poverty of the frontier, not the factory, of the open sky and the boundless forest, not of the crowded slum and narrow streets.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

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By JOHN M. WORK.

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# Social-Democratic Herald

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Milwaukee, Wis.

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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor. The Herald is Not Responsible for Opinions of Its Contributors.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1871.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate

The national party is considering the subject of helping its state membership in testing the law where it requires a money qualification for the citizen's right to be a candidate for office. Litigation is now being carried in Minnesota for the abolition of the filing fee system, requiring the payment of a fee for each candidate placed on the official ballot. In Illinois attempts were made to introduce the filing fee system, but they failed through the efforts of the Socialists. In the state of Washington a filing fee amounting to one per cent of one year's salary is required for the filing of each candidacy, provided, however, that in no case shall the fee be less than \$10. This means that \$40 has to be expended to have the name of the candidate for governor filed, while the three candidates for representatives in congress are obliged to pay \$75 each. It amounts to about \$600 for the state ticket, and were all the names of the candidates for county offices and representatives in the legislature to be filed, this cost for our party in this state would be many thousands of dollars.

At the election last fall the Socialists refused to submit to the law. A provision was discovered in the election laws allowing stickers to be used. Advantage was taken of this provision. Stickers were printed and in some of the best organized counties they were used quite generally. But such an arrangement is awkward and not wholly successful. The Socialists of that state were instrumental in defeating three consecutive measures providing for a primary election law and last year the party fought the filing fee system successfully in the superior courts of three different counties, but when the last case was appealed to the state supreme court they were defeated. The expense of this litigation amounted to over \$600 besides a great deal of energy.

Now, unless the fight in Minnesota is won we may rest assured that the fee system will be introduced in every state of the nation. The filing fee system works to disfranchise the working class. Any such movement should be met with vigorous opposition from all true citizens.

The *Social-Democrat*, the monthly magazine of London, reprints from the *International Socialist Review* of Chicago, a review of the Socialist gains and losses in the recent presidential election in this country. But our London contemporary should be told that the *Review* is utterly unreliable in such matters, it having become badly biased in favor of impossibilism of the most erratic and absurd sort. Only recently, for instance, the *Review* seriously nominated for a position on the national executive of our party in this country, a man in the state of Oregon, whose distinguishing mark was his persistent advocacy of the idea that a trade unionist is not a proletarian and that, therefore, the skilled worker is only in the Socialist movement on sufferance.

## PARTY NEWS.

One of the constitutional changes made by the adoption of a recent national party referendum affects Section 6 of Article X, abolishes the convention mileage assessment, and provides for setting aside tri-

mittes, providing for optional arbitration confined to public service corporations.

More Game for Shysters.

The destruction of wage-exemptions is again before the legislature. It proposes a general reduction of exemptions, but that feature appears only to be one to mislead the workers into believing it to be a fair bill. The meat in the bill for shyster lawyers, collecting agencies and business agents for "providing further, that for the collection of any debt hereafter contracted for necessities of life for the debtor and his family, ninety per cent only of such earnings shall be exempt." This then lays wide open for garnishment 10 per cent of the family's earnings, no matter how small they may be. An unfortunate family will not only be subject to the loss of 10 per cent of their meager earnings at a time when they can least afford it, but also the entire cost will be added and put upon them, for every case in which 10 per cent is sued for. If such is the benevolence of the Milwaukee retailers, who advance the stereotyped cry of extending credits, the workers ought to be relieved of their friends and purchase only from cash houses and throw themselves upon the county in case of need or deprivation of work.

## The Juvenile Court.

The impression has gone out that the Socialist members are opposed to the Juvenile court. Such is not at all the case. The facts are that the Socialists are opposed to saddling upon Milwaukee county an unnecessary expense of some \$50,000 when the work of handling juveniles could be disposed of by giving the judge who is now handling these cases gratis, an additional compensation, and this can be provided for by the Milwaukee County Board when the county board decides for the erection of a detention home with court facilities. This was done with the idea of providing for future needs, but the needs for a separate court to deal with juvenile cases has not really developed. Upon authority it is stated that at no time have there been more than five or six children in the home, and only two or three are there at this time. It is true, there have been 900 juvenile cases in one year, but the judge has not found any trouble in disposing of these in two half-days each week.

These appropriations are made by congress under conditions, and by a system, that precludes any considerable number of the people's representatives in either branch from participating in their consideration and even from knowing very much about them. In the house, legislative consideration of these bills, aside from the committees that put them together, is limited to the briefest time commensurate with the formality of passing the bills and killing the few amendments offered by the quick and certain "point of order."

The bills come from the house to the senate in the latter part of the session and are then referred to the committees. They are held in the committees until the last few days of the session and then reported and passed. The people are a billion dollars poorer, but very little wiser. Ten legislative days (half days) will cover the entire time given in the senate to the consideration of all these bills—a hundred million dollars a day! It is certain that millions and millions of this money is absolutely wasted.—*La Follette's*.

## THE PEOPLE BE D—D!

The annual appropriations at the session of congress just closing will exceed a billion dollars!

This money is raised by taxation. The burden is placed mainly upon the necessities of life. It is added to the price of what the people consume. It is borne mainly by those least able to bear it—the poor; because they are the most numerous and therefore consume most.

These appropriations are made by congress under conditions, and by a system, that precludes any considerable number of the people's representatives in either branch from participating in their consideration and even from knowing very much about them. In the house, legislative consideration of these bills, aside from the committees that put them together, is limited to the briefest time commensurate with the formality of passing the bills and killing the few amendments offered by the quick and certain "point of order."

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## Dates for National Organizers.

Ralph Korngold—March 7-13 Kansas.

A. Litman (Jewish)—March 7, Cleveland, O.; 8, 9, Youngstown, 10, New Castle, Pa.; 11, 12, M-Keeps; 13, 14, Altoona.

Lena Morrow Lewis—March 7, 11, Black Hills, S. Dak.; 12, Hot Springs, S. D.; 13, Deitz, Wyo.

Geo. W. Slater, Jr.—March 11, Cleveland, O.; 12, Buffalo, N. Y.; 13, Erie, Pa.

John M. Work—March 7-13, Iowa.

Clyde J. Wright—March 7-13, Nebraska at large.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec., 180 Washington St., Chicago.

The Co-operative Commonwealth, by Lawrence Gronlund was long ago referred to the New Englanders to the Yankee mind. You should have a copy to work with. This office. Paper, 50 cents.

## In the Wisconsin Legislature.

(Continued from page 1.)

members, nevertheless, as presiding officer, he is obliged to rule the gentlemen out of order. The clerk will call the roll."

The protest was greeted with great applause.

### A Capitalist Slaughter.

Ten Social-Democratic bills are practically killed by this time. One, perhaps, the Trades Dispute bill, which was recommended for passage by the committee on Manufactures and Labor, was re-referred to the committee on Judiciary. This is a customary procedure with good labor bills, as this committee are artists in befuddling the minds of the laziest members of the legis-

### THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST.

The Christian Socialist is unique among Socialist papers because it is both revolutionary and religious, both scientific and ethical in its appeal and makes its plea particularly strong to religious men. It has won hundreds of ministers and other religious people to Socialism. It is intensely interesting to all classes of people. Many agnostics declare it to be the best propaganda paper in the Socialist movement.

It is entirely non-sectarian and interdenominational, working among people of all creeds. There have been a number of notable special editions, among them a Presbyterian, a Baptist, a Methodist, a Protestant Episcopal, a Temperance, and a Catholic Special. You need it yourself and for propaganda, too, will bring you several sample copies. Soc pays for the paper a whole year. Address 623 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

lature with the cry of "unconstitutional," to please their clients.

### Education Under Ban.

There exists a strong sentiment against all commissions and expenditures by the University. It is contended that the Wisconsin university has attracted and become a "dumping ground" for young people from all the country. Commissions and other state departments are also coming in for considerable criticism, because of "pernicious activity in politics."

### Eternal Vigilance Needed.

The members of the assembly have good reasons to watch carefully the rules requiring their bills passing in a legal form. The other day bill passed which, to legalize it, required a roll call, but the roll was not called and the gentlemen not knowing the rules, were fooled.

### Farmers to Help.

The legislative committee of the American Society of Equity will meet here some time next week and it is hoped that some more concerted action will thereafter exist between that society and the waggarners' interests in the legislature. The bill on compulsory arbitration is up for hearing this week in the Judiciary committee. It is a sweeping measure, and would practically destroy all individual and collective action in trade disputes. The Socialist members, with the co-operation of a Maldon comrade, will submit a substitute to the com-

its many ancient wonders along the line. It seems to me that, if Mr. Peters were today called upon to compare our civilization with that of the rest of the world, he would very likely say European, African, and then American civilization.

With very few exceptions, all governments own and operate their leading business men" have their fingers in the political pie. They take every day from the public good, without adding anything to it, and thus bring about the most abhorrent political corruption of the world in our large cities, and in

last summer there was an international convention of all the

compared with those of all other civilized nations, is the most unicultural, uneducated and grafting in the world. It arose from the immigrated "Europäische Hausknechte und Stalldknechte," that have only learned to graft.

Our national and municipal governments own and operate their leading business men" have their fingers in the political pie. They take every day from the public good, without adding anything to it, and thus bring about the most abhorrent political corruption of the world in our large cities, and in

last summer there was an international convention of all the

## FOOLISH NOTIONS AS TO SOCIALISM

BY A BUSINESS MAN - SOCIALIST.

### SOCIALISM IS IMPRACTICAL.

This assertion needs to be taken with care. It may poison the minds of the unthinking to their own hurt, and beyond the possibility of recall. In considering the question of practicability three things must be taken into consideration—time, place and men.

Just a personal incident, please. In 1885, as a boy, I wanted to do something for myself, and sneaked off to Baltimore and secured a place as conductor on the horse cars of the City Passenger Railway Co. Horse cars were the only kind that were practical for Baltimore at that time.

In this experience of mine, although I should forget all else, I am sure I would never forget one Bulkley, who was known at that time as superintendent of the Green Line. He has since become very real to me as what is today called a lieutenant of capitalism, and as I now see him I think it was very fitting that he should be placed in charge of the Green Line, for a green man ought to be with the thing he is like.

But as a youth of seventeen, when I was the creature of Bulkley I had a very different opinion of him. More than once did this swearing, cursing lieutenant cause me to cover and shiver with fear. Bulkley thought all of the men under him mere children, who knew nothing, and he made it a point to lecture them every morning before he sent them to work.

Here is a sample of one of his lectures: He had the evening before attended the commencement at the Polytechnic Institute, and he told his conductors and drivers (remember Bulkley's rags were horse cars) that the speaker of the evening addressed the boys as follows: "Well, you've learned a trade, you say you have, you think you have. Let me tell you, you have a lot yet to learn." So I say to you conductors, drivers, you've learned to run a car, you say you have, you think you have. Let me tell you, you have yet to learn.

Of course, the conductors and the drivers had a lot to learn. Bulkley had nothing to learn. He knew it all. Let us see.

There was an electric car being operated on just one block, about one or two hundred yards just for the purpose of showing it off, and having the company for which Bulkley cursed and swore so regularly, and so industriously, become interested enough in it to put it into operation on their system. Bulkley, with some other lieutenants, were sent out to witness a demonstration. I and a few other ignoramuses, who had so much yet to learn, just followed the great men as a few boys follow their daddies. Bulkley talked knowingly, and used high-sounding language. This was no doubt to still further show his superiority over us small fellows. But I shall never forget Bulkley's conclusion. His words are still clear in my mind. Here they are: "Electric cars may do in some places. They are impractical for Baltimore."

I quit street railroading in the fall to finish my education, and left Milwaukee for twenty years.

Last summer I paid a visit to the old scenes. There was not a horse car in the city. Nothing but electric cars everywhere. I rushed to the shed where I used to stand morning after morning in 1885 in fear and trembling of the severe lieutenant. I asked, "Where is Bulkley?" Nobody knew of him, I explained. Then they remembered that he died some years ago, and had gone to his reward.

"Where are all of those horsecars that were in use here in 1885?" I inquired, after I was assured that Bulkley was dead. "Oh, they became entirely impractical for Baltimore, and were thrown aside." I see, I see, they went the same road as Bulkley. The question of practicability depends upon the time, place and the men.

A most important lesson which should be learned from this is that what may be very practical for the owning or capitalist class, is extremely impractical for the using or working class. Be careful to notice who says socialism is impractical.

## Half Hours in the Herald Sanctum



Correspondents are urged to write as briefly as possible and on one side of the paper only.

### The Danger to the Schools.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

I was very much interested in your Victor L. Berger article "Who is Fighting Our Public Schools," in your issue of February 20.

We too, in this beautiful city of ours have the fight of our lives to keep the Catholics from controlling our schools.

Our schools are managed by a board of school inspectors. Seven men comprise this board. For the last year the president was a splendid

but were brought up in Catholic parochial schools.

What chance have we who do not care to have our children brought up in Catholic principles with such a state of affairs. The members of the board practically have the selection of the teachers. We of St. Paul sympathize in your Milwaukee fight for we know not what minute the council will vote cash from public coffers for the support of parochial schools.

Archbishop Freeland is enroute home from Rome. He lives here and dominates the Catholic situation.

What may we not expect soon?

St. Paul. A Sympathizer.

### From a Farmer.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

The Socialist movement is essentially educational, if anything. No progress can be made only as the human mind is developed so as to be able to comprehend the situation. We do not want to win only as the voter is capable of holding the reins of government. Then let me urge every Socialist to join in with every movement such as the Farmers Union or Labor Union and help to educate. No greater opportunity is offered us and we should not miss it. Nearly all objection to Socialism is based upon ignorance and all prejudice upon ignorance, and Socialists, as well as others have too much of both. Let us embrace our opportunities.

J. WELLER LONG, Nat. Lecturer A. S. E.

### Prof. Smith's Book.

(TO THE EDITOR.)

I want to say regarding the notice in your paper of the book by Prof. J. Allan Smith, under the head: "The Spirit of American Government," that I have read it, and also Eliot's "Constitutional Debates." The work by Prof. Smith is, to my idea, the best educator that I have seen.

Wash. Olaf Anderson.

the nation, a *ne plus ultra* of corruption. They have not learned enough to stain on their own feet. In the cities, for instance, they help to elect bankrupt business men, professional politicians and dive keepers as aldermen. The Milwaukee Democratic aldermen, with one or two exceptions, are fearful specimens, and Mayor Rose himself is a perpetual private business failure. These fellows have not sufficient education to feel a sense of shame to sit at the public crib to be supported by the people and render only damage in return.

Japan, Egypt, China and other countries which we considered half-civilized, are ahead of us. Mr. Peters was right in saying that our civilization at that time was between Europe and Africa.

A Disgusted Democrat.

Milwaukee.

### Books Received.

THE MACHINATIONS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, by Henry R. Strong. Paper, 131 pages, price



## ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE and SAFETY

1909

## Acorn Gas Ranges

Have Many Novel Good Features.  
Ready for Your Inspection  
April First.

## Reinhold Brothers

Lisbon Ave. and Twenty-third St.

## Wisconsin State Organization Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, 344, Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer; to whom news and other matters for this department should be sent.

LA CROSSE: Comrade Heyer responds to our circular letter. He asks for Norwegian literature and will go to his friends and neighbors.

SPARTA: Another letter has fallen upon good ground. Comrade Farman writes in for literature and in formation on Socialism.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LOCALS: We have just had a big supply of applications for membership printed with a short crisp appeal to sympathizers to join. Every local should order several hundred of these and distribute them at every meeting. Pin one on every chair. Let the folks read them. Never let an opportunity go by without giving everybody a chance to join. You can collect those remaining at the close of the meeting to use next time.

BARRON: Still there come Com-

LA HOOKE: Comrade Heyer responds to our circular letter. He asks for Norwegian literature and will go to his friends and neighbors.

GASLAV: Another county heard from. It is Barron county this time. Comrade Waldfeld wants to get wise on Socialism.

CENTURIA: "I'm not a Socialist," writes friend Lowe, "but if you will send me some literature I'll hand it out." Well, we have no objection to that we assure you. So the literature has gone.

PARDEEVILLE: The lecture by Comrade Harvey Dee Brown was well attended, the hall being filled. Many questions were asked and some members will come into the party. All the comrades felt new life after the earnest and practical lecture, and Socialism looked bigger than ever. Comrade W. A. Hall is a faithful veteran in the revolution.

WYOCENA: Comrade Irwin knows how to bring things to pass. The Lincoln celebration was his idea, and he carried it out ably. The hall was packed, the musical program fine, and the lecture by Comrade Brown was very enthusiastically received. Supper was served and \$15 cleared above all expenses. The Wyocena comrades are to be congratulated.

SHEBOYGAN: The lecture by Comrade Brown on Feb. 23, at La Union hall, was not very largely attended, as there was a pouring rain. Those who were present were much interested and stayed until a late hour, discussing the theme.

SHEBOYGAN: FAILS: The comrades were much pleased by the lecture of Harvey Dee Brown last Wednesday evening. The hall was well filled, and the entire village will feel the effects of the meeting. The collection was \$200.

SUPERIOR: Comrade Jacobs gave us an excellent address on the 23d. Eagle hall was filled to its utmost capacity. It was one of the largest meetings we have had, and the interest seems to be growing. We received three new members. — H. M. Parks.

ABBOTSFORD: Comrade Sprague pleased: "Our people were well pleased with Comrade Jacobs, and we gave him a good audience, numbering over 150 people. The collection amounted to \$600, which I think was very good for a starter. I think we have the material for a local here now, so I wish you would send me about a dozen application blanks, and I will try to get the thing going. For I believe that only by organizing can practical results be obtained. Will also say that we want another speaker here in a month or so, and at that time I think we can surely organize a local. The papers gave good reports of Comrade Jacobs' meeting and show a very fair spirit."

WAUKESHA: There was a hot start at the banquet of the Public Interest Club at Waukesha on Monday night. The leading bankers, college professors, high school teachers, merchants and manufacturers, were out in force and had engaged a special attorney from Milwaukee, all for the purpose of meeting Comrade Thompson's arguments on Socialism. Comrade Thompson presented the aims of Socialism in the usual manner and then all the heavy guns of the enemy were turned on. The lawyers and bankers and college professors took turns in trying to find some kind of an argument against Socialism. Comrade Thompson succeeded, in answering to the satisfaction of all every question that was propounded and indeed found that the most of the objections were the usual trivial ones. It is safe to say that a group of prominent citizens went home from that meeting feeling that Socialism was altogether a greater and more dignified proposition than they had thought it to be.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.: Comrade Thompson crossed the lake this week to give a lecture for the local in Grand Rapids, and to speak in the Fountain Street Baptist church. This is one of the largest and finest churches in Grand Rapids. After the regular church services nearly 400 people stayed to listen to Comrade Thompson's presentation of Socialism and manifested the most intense interest, and, at times, a most whole-some enthusiasm over the subject. A high school professor had been engaged to read a paper against Socialism. After this was over the audience insisted on hearing again from Comrade Thompson in reply, and nearly every person stayed for

more than an hour over time in order to follow the discussion farther.

COMRADE WALTER THOMAS MILL'S DATES: March 27, Superior; 28, Osecola; 29, Rhinelander; 30, Wausau; 31, Food du Lac; April 1, Two Rivers; 2, Manitowoc; 3, Manitowoc; 4, Oshkosh; 2:30 p.m. and Appleton; 7:30 p.m.; 5, Weyocen; 6, Grand Rapids; 7, Madison; 8, Brodhead; 9, Kenosha; 10, Racine; 11, Milwaukee.

In fact, the filth and the inevitable disease of our cities is due to the sinful waste of elements that should be returned to the roots or

more than an hour over time in order to follow the discussion farther.

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TRY THE HERALD CLASSIFIED "ADS"

WANTED

FARMERS and mechanics to write at once for our catalog of best and cheapest tool grinders. July guaranteed. MILWAUKEE GRIND-ER CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—YOU to drink our Soda and other carbonated water. Iron brew, our own special formula. Manufactured by REITER, 180 Jackson St., Phone connection.

WANTED—To do advertising for societies, individuals, etc. Low prices, quick service. RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewriter letters cannot be filled from the original COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. This office.

BRANCHES: We can now furnish you with the "Socialist Standard" for 10¢ a copy, only \$1.00. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Seal and Schatzkofl Seal Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

RECEIPT BOOKS: 50 in a book, with the names of all the local branches. 15¢ each, or two for 25¢. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

WARRANTS ON THE TREASURER: for the use of Social-Democratic Branches. 100 warrants in a book for \$1.00. Social-Democratic Printery Co., 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

FOR SALE

SOCIALIST LOCALS MAKE FOR A SERIES OF GAYLORD LECTURES

Advertising matter in best-class and plain colors and sizes. Address GAYLORD LECTURES, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY SIXTH ST.

## FOUNDATION OF SUCCESSFUL AGRICULTURE

The progress of the United States has been due principally to the wealth of fertile soil—much of which has been wasted. When the soil had been depleted by such extravagant habits there were large areas of unclaimed land brought under cultivation.

This abundance appears to have encouraged wasteful methods in farming. We have now come to a period where this waste of soil fertility, and the forests with their control of humidity is a very serious matter. We are brought to the realization that brains, as well as muscle are required by the farmer. It has been a common impression that any one could run a farm, but a brainy fellow was needed to manage commercialism. The fact is, the clever capitalist who managed to get in between the farmer and public necessity found it easiest to graft large profits from the hard working farmer, who was content to put in 16 hours a day, while there was an abundance to waste. Such exploitation did not impoverish the farmer enough to stop him from making.

Today the farmer as well as other skillful producers, is awake to the fact that nature's stores are nearing depletion, and that our future welfare depends on our economy and skillful management, and also in adopting a system which will not permit the cream to go to the drosses. As the farmers' practice of conservation evolves, their ability to cope with the exploiter also develops. This is why Socialistic literature is finding its way to so many farmers' book shelves.

If a factory or mill owner does not keep his building in repair, he soon lessens his ability to meet the demands, and is sure to fall behind. This is equally true of the farmer who does not KEEP UP THE FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

There are a few farmers who "haven't had time" to practice this economy, whom I wish to give a few pointers. We have no right to waste anything, even though by legal process we are permitted to call it ours.

Of the ten elements so essential to the growth of plants, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen are taken from the atmosphere and water, and as the capitalist has not found a way of grafting it with "protective tariff" we need not consider them further. With the exception of nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium, the others are present practically in all soils in abundance.

Manure is the most valuable asset on the farm. It is found most profitable of late to convert as much of the crop as possible into live stock because 75 per cent of the elements are returned to the soil by stock because the stock is remunerative. If the farmers' stock serves him so well on this account, what about the thousands of people he is feeding in the cities who do not return these elements to the soil? He is in a position to demand economy of this sewage and should do so without delay.

The value of these elements averages about \$2 a person per year, and here in Milwaukee this amounts to \$700,000 a year, that is being wasted by floating it into our supply of water and saturating the soils and pavement over which we "live."

In fact, the filth and the inevitable disease of our cities is due to the sinful waste of elements that should be returned to the roots or

more than an hour over time in order to follow the discussion farther.

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FOR SALE

SOCIALIST LOCALS MAKE FOR A SERIES OF GAYLORD LECTURES

Advertising matter in best-class and plain colors and sizes. Address GAYLORD LECTURES, 244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINTERY SIXTH ST.

NO sympathizer with the struggles of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work.

POVERTY

As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is brimful of facts, gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

PAPER, 12 mo., 25c.

THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

342-344-346 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Anton Wetzel ..... 25  
Henry Behm ..... 25  
L. F. ..... 25  
C. Kunz ..... 25  
E. Bärkhardt ..... 25  
Frank Streblow ..... 25  
W. Schulz ..... 25  
Ab. W. Muehlenberg ..... 25  
M. H. Mölling ..... 25  
Ed. Bernhardt ..... 25  
Frederick Heath ..... 25  
Paul Luetten ..... 25  
Fritz Koll ..... 25  
Joe Miller ..... 25  
Geo. Gretzer ..... 25  
John R. Röller ..... 25  
Adolph Seifert ..... 25  
Richard Hauz ..... 25  
Frank Kellerman ..... 25  
G. G. ..... 25  
D. Brockhausen ..... 25  
Paul Streblow ..... 25  
Rich Hauz ..... 25  
Branch 20 ..... 25  
Town of Lake No. 1 ..... 25  
G. S. ..... 25  
B. W. H. ..... 25  
C. Berend ..... 25  
A. friend ..... 25  
M. Van Sass ..... 25  
Oscar Traczewitz ..... 25  
S. S. Women's Branch, membership book ..... 25  
M. B. ..... 25  
Walter Stroesser ..... 25  
Jacob Eckelman ..... 25  
Nel. Eckelman ..... 25  
E. A. R. ..... 25  
Ferd. Behling ..... 25  
E. I. ..... 25  
F. B. ..... 25  
John B. Lake ..... 25

## 1909 Carnival Ticket Receipts

Previously reported ..... \$605.50

Ind. Lambrecht ..... 1.50

F. Moltner ..... 1.50

G. A. Brin ..... 1.50

Wm. Bachman ..... 1.50

Ed. Bumschowski ..... 1.50

Ar. T. Izquierdo ..... 1.50

Chas. Tolzmann ..... 1.50

G. Burkhardt ..... 1.50

Louis Brügner ..... 1.50

Herman Seer ..... 1.50

P. L. J. ..... 1.50

John Schneiders ..... 1.50

Melvin Blodgett ..... 1.50

Chas. Frerck ..... 1.50

Christ. Maesen ..... 1.50

Emil Gehrs ..... 1.50

Fred. Kukla ..... 1.50

Gust. Teske ..... 1.50

Alban Flechsig ..... 1.50

Ernst Hartmann ..... 1.50

Carl Z. Siffer ..... 1.50

Jacob Hunger ..... 1.50

J. H. ..... 1.50

Robert Seidel ..... 1.50

Alb. Borchert ..... 1.50

Ferd. Kuschel ..... 1.50

A. C. Tasse ..... 1.50

Marius Gorecki ..... 1.50

Theo. Knutson ..... 1.50

Otoe Eitel ..... 1.50

C. D. Thompson ..... 1.50

Frank Kurz ..... 1.50

Fred. Wall ..... 1.50

E. Schulz ..... 1.50

F. Hartwig ..... 1.50

John Berings ..... 1.50

Thos. Hougard ..... 1.50

F. C. Radt ..... 1.50

Wall Birch ..... 1.50

Phil. Klein ..... 1.50

F. Ehrenhardt ..... 1.50

Emil Schuler



# Schlitz Bock

## Old and Mellow

Will be on tap at all customers Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

For Bottled Bock Telephone { East and West Side—North 400  
South Side—South 353

### AT THE THEATERS.

#### DAVIDSON.

It is the same old Francis Wilson, with his effective mannerism and style of acting that has made him famous as a comedian, that is to be seen the first half of next week at the Davidson in his merry farce, "When Knights Were Bold," by Charles Marlow. The comedy is a laugh from start to finish and tells the story of an unromantic baronet who drifts backward seven hundred years for the benefit of a doubting sweetheart, to prove to her that the knight of old were all right in their day, but that the men of today, the twentieth knights are really the best after all. Charles Frohman has made an elaborate production for the comedy and the company numbers forty odd people.

#### BIJOU.

Hypnotism plays a unique part in that musical melodrama, "The Phantom Detective," that opens at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon. The melodrama is sensational to a degree of constant thrills and sur-

Embezzler," with Ethel May, "the mystery girl," as a special feature. The scenic setting, electrical effects and other details will rival



any stock production ever seen here. The company has made a strong impression on the Milwaukeeans, who are amazed at the quality offered for the exceedingly low price. Reserved seats for the evening performances may be secured a week in advance.

#### GAYETY.

Fred Wyocoff, comedian, famous through his clever characterization of the "Rube" in a number of the large musical successes, and Miss Lillian Berg, a popular comedienne, are featured in the offering of Harry Bryant's Extravaganza company, at the Gayety, which opens its week's engagement with a matinee performance tomorrow afternoon. The offering this year consists of a two-act comedy entitled, "Gee Whiz." The chorus consists of thirty-five shapely girls, ranging from cute little broilers to stately burlesque queens. The musical numbers are lively, too.

#### MAJESTIC.

Cecil Lean and Florence Holbrook, the popular musical comedy stars, will be the headliners at the Majestic the coming week, presenting a lively little musical sketch, "As They Really Are." The large circle of personal friends and admirers of this clever couple will welcome the opportunity to greet them again. Other features: Millman trio of wire walkers; Gracie Emmet and company, in "Mrs.



prises. Thirty people are in the cast; a chorus of exceptional talent; the greatest of all quartettes, the American Newsboys' Quartette, a cage of real lions and two carloads of special scenery, electrical and mechanical effects are used in the performance. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.

#### ALHAMBRA.

For its second week at the Alhambra theater the Van Dyke-Eaton Stock company will offer the lively southern melodrama, "The

Manager Winter has booked a big illusion for next week's show at the Crystal in Lind, "The Envy of All Woman Kind." Other features: Von Metzel and Maynard; in a comedy sketch; Tops and Topsy; Hallye and McKesson; Ada James in illustrated songs; and the Crystalograph.

#### EMPIRE.

Prof. Bangen, hypnotist, features a strong bill at the Empire. Other acts: The Ten Roberts, in musical comedy; Wilbur, ventriloquist; Von Hooven, comedy magician; Geo. Malchow, in a new illustrated song; and the Empirescope.

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#### EMPIRE.

By the death of Comrade Albert Moorbeck, the Twenty-third Ward Branch loses an earnest and faithful worker for the cause. He was always present at his branch meetings. He was out early and regularly to distribute his share of the literature; and ever willing to bear his share of the financial burden.

During his illness, which covered a period of one and one-half years, his constant hope was to be back among the comrades to do his share of the work. He was 38 years of age, a molder by trade, and an active member of the Molders' union for more than fifteen years. He held every office in the union. The Twenty-third Ward Branch extends its heartfelt sympathy to his grief-stricken family.

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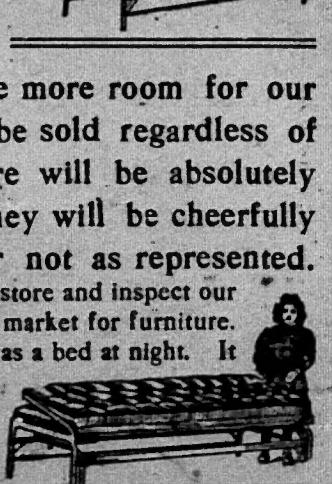
# The C. W. Fischer Furniture Co.

221-223 SECOND STREET

## March Clearing Sale

We will continue this sale until April 1st. deal of **Choice Furniture** on our floors at reduction discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. These are odd pieces, all brand new, having been less than six months on our floors; but we must have more room for our new spring stock, and these pieces must be sold regardless of cost. Any goods purchased at our store will be absolutely guaranteed as to quality and price. Money will be cheerfully refunded if goods are not satisfactory or not as represented. We invite all lovers of fine furniture to call at our new store and inspect our line. You are welcome at any time, even if not in the market for furniture. We show two cuts of a couch which can be used as a bed at night. It is absolutely sanitary and can be operated by any child.

*Some must be seen to be appreciated.*



Rugs, Draperies, Curtains

CHARGE ACCOUNTS

# The People Shall Rule!

## A Plain Statement of the Facts in the School Controversy.

We take the following from a circular just issued by the school defense committee of the Federation of Civic Societies:

"The mayor and the board of estimate of the common council now offer to compromise on a bond issue of \$200,000 for school buildings. Their former offer was \$120,000, which was raised in the open session of the council to \$245,000, only to receive the veto of the mayor; which veto was barely sustained in the common council, two votes only being lacking to secure the necessary two-thirds vote to override a veto.

"But the mayor and the common council have no authority to offer a compromise or to tamper with this matter at all. It does not rest within their discretion.

"The present law, under which we are acting (Chap. 459, laws of 1907), was passed by the legislature at its session of 1907 for the express purpose of taking school matters out of politics and to make it unnecessary for the school authorities to beg the mayor and the common council for funds.

Funds for maintenance and for repairs are to be raised by a special tax for the purpose. New buildings and additions—provision for which is the immediate matter under difficulty—are to be erected from the proceeds of special bonds to be issued for that purpose. These bonds are to be (a) requisitioned by the school board, (b) passed upon by the voters at a city election, and (c) issued "forthwith" by the common council. The city is protected from extravagance of the school board by the limitation that "the amount of such school bonds outstanding at any one time shall not be greater than one per cent of

"Three things are possible:

"(a) We propose to hold mass meetings in every part of the city at which this direct issue shall bluntly be laid before the people: *Shall the people rule?*"

"(b) Legal proceedings are inevitable if the rule of the people cannot be enforced otherwise; but they are to be deprecated as tending to cause serious delay in connection with all the bond issues proposed, and possibly as clouding such issues and rendering them unsalable. Our first appeal is therefore to the mayor and the common council to withdraw opposition and *forthwith* to do what the statute declares they *shall do*.

"(c) If they refuse to do this, application may be made for a mandamus to compel them to issue such bonds, on the ground that the duty incumbent upon them is clerical and mandatory and not discretionary; or,

"(d) Injunction proceedings may be instituted to restrain them from issuing bonds to the full legal limit which do not include this full school issue, \$360,000; for if bonds are issued for other purposes up to the limit as is proposed, they will involve an illegal diversion of funds to other purposes than those passed upon by the voters at the spring election of 1908."

#### CRYSTAL.

Manager Winter has booked a big illusion for next week's show at the Crystal in Lind, "The Envy of All Woman Kind." Other features: Von Metzel and Maynard; in a comedy sketch; Tops and Topsy; Hallye and McKesson; Ada James in illustrated songs; and the Crystalograph.

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## WISCONSIN

### OFFICIAL

STATE OFFICERS  
E. H. THOMAS, Secy., 844 Sixth St.;  
Milwaukee.  
C. B. WHITNALL, Treasurer.

STATE ORGANIZATION DEPT.—  
Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer;  
W. A. Jacobs, Charley Sandburg.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD  
RESIDENT MEMBERS—Frederick Brockhausen, Emil Seidel, E. T. Meiss, Jacob Hammel, Winfield H. Johnson, Victor L. Johnson, Carl D. Thompson, Fredric Heath.

NON-RESIDENT MEMBERS—H. J. Ammann, Kiel; William Kauffmann, Kenosha; W. A. Jacobs, Racine.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN  
Victor L. Berg, Carl D. Thompson, Fredric Heath.

State Secretary, Financial Report  
for February.

Receipts.

State Dues

Members-at-large	\$ 10.20
1 of West Allis	3.00
2 of Milwaukee	6.00
Scandinavian Br., Kenosha	.00
1 of Richland Center	3.00
20 of Milwaukee	6.00
7 of Racine	2.25
Danish Br. of Milwaukee	6.00
3 of Town of Lake	6.00
Bohemian Br. of Milwaukee	4.00
21 of Milwaukee	15.00
1 of Mountian	10.80
Polish Branch of Kenosha	3.00

# LAUER'S

National Ave.  
Cor. 1st Ave.

## March Specials ... O... New Spring Goods

A Chance to Supply Your Wants in Men's and Boys' Wearing Apparel for Spring at a Great Saving

One Day Only March Eighth One Day Only

Men's Fancy Gof or Band Shirts, regularly sold at 50c, all sizes—MONDAY..... 37c  
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, the very best 50c grade, all sizes—MONDAY..... 37c

## Workingmen's Specials

Overalls, blue or black, with or without bib—union made, the best 50c overall made— 25c  
Socks, heavy cotton, regularly sold three pairs for 25c—MONDAY..... 5c

## Specials for the Boys

Wash Waists, all sizes, regularly sold at 50c—MONDAY..... 37c  
Boys' Cravettes—just the thing for spring and summer wear—regularly sold at 7.50 to \$10.00—your choice MONDAY..... \$5.00

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

## Milwaukee Free School Lectures.

Given under the auspices of the Milwaukee Board of School Directors.  
No charges or collections—Children not admitted—Lectures begin at 8 o'clock.

#### Travel Lectures.

Illustrated with colored slides by Rev. Charles A. Paine.

Monday, March 8—"Syria and Palestine, Damascus, Baalbec, Galilee, Jerusalem," Tenth District school No. 1, Third and Galena streets; Third or Walnut street car lines.

Tuesday, March 16—"Paris and the Netherlands," Sixth District school No. 1, Third and Galena streets; Third or Walnut street car lines.

Wednesday, March 17—"Switzerland and the Rhine," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; All South side car lines pass Park street.

Thursday, March 18—"The Romance of Science," Eighth District school No. 2, Mineral street and Seventh avenue; National avenue or Washington street car lines.

Friday, March 19—"London and the British Isles," Twelfth District school No. 2, Mound street, north of Lincoln avenue; Delaware avenue car.

Saturday, March 20—"Constantinople," South Division High school, Lapham street and Eighth avenue; Mitchell street, Sixth Avenue or Greenfield avenue car lines.

Poisons, the Body and Health. Illustrated with colored slides by Dr. A. H. Brundage.

Saturday, March 20—"Poisons and Poisoning," West Division High school, Prairie and Twenty-second streets; State street car lines.

Monday, March 22—"Care of the Body," Fifth District school No. 1, Hanover and Park streets; all south side car lines pass Park street.

Wednesday, March 24—"Hints on Health," Tenth District school No. 1, Thirteenth and Lloyd streets, 12th street or North avenue car lines.

nut street, when Dr. Rodermund will lecture on the causes and prevention of smallpox.

The noblest motive is the public good—Virgil.

## A NEW PLACE TO BUY YOUR BUTTER AND EGGS

671 THIRD STREET—NEAR MARION

### SPECIALS

Good Creamery Butter, lb. 25c  
Guaranteed Fresh Eggs, doz. 32c  
Spiced Herring, each. 12c  
Fresh Smoked Fish, lb. 13c

### Socialist Literature for Sale

"Wahr Jacob", "Rene Bell", etc. Also English or German Pamphlets, Magazines, etc., etc.

JACOB MERGET 1619 Galena St.

## LUEDKE'S

### SPRING Oxfords



\$3.50

Our Spring Shoes are all in. We want you to see them—even if you are not ready to buy yet. We've got them... All the newest Oxfords for Women—Button Blucher, plain Lace and ankle-straps.

They come in Patents, Dull Leather, Tan and Swede—light and heavy soles. Any quality you want.

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

## THE CRIMINAL.

At Ethical hall, Sunday evening at 8 p.m., Harvey Lee Brown will lecture on "The Criminal." Good musical program will be given. Come and bring your friends.

## Attend the School Meetings!

Watch daily papers for place and date.

Money seems to still talk—at Madison!

The people demand the full \$36,000!

Anyway, Mr. Beggs has not yet applied for membership in our party!

By all means let the courts decide whether the aldermen can grab school board funds set aside for the schools by the law!

Beggs says his cars couldn't run over the Omaha or State street bridges. Then let him fix them up if he wants to use them!

## DAVIDSON

Commencing Monday—3 Nights Only

CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS

## FRANCIS WILSON

IN CHARLES MARLOW'S COMEDY

## When Knights Were Bold

Prices—\$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

## BIJOU

Beginning SUNDAY MATINEE (Matinees Wednesday and Sat.)

Roland & Clifford

Present the Newest Idea in Musical, Mystic Melodrama

## The Phantom Detective

Now U C Him—Now U Don't

Beauty Chorus Quartet Singing

## Cage of REAL LIONS

HIG PRODUCTION

Week Beginning Sunday, March 14 Hail! Reid's Play for All Humanity

## THE KENTUCKIAN

A Play for the Family.

## MAJESTIC THEATRE

ALWAYS THE BEST SHOWS

CECIL FLORENCE

Bargain Mat. Every Day

10c 25c 35c

Night Prices

10-25-30-50-75c

## ALHAMBRA

ALL NEXT WEEK

THE VANDYKE-EATON COMPANY

IN

The Embezzler

with ETHEL MAY, the Mystery Girl

And Other Features

Matinee Every Day 10c

Every Night 10c

## GAYETY

Commencing Sunday Mat.

Leading Burlesque House

## HARRY BRYANT'S

Big Extravaganza

I Would Take a Column

Good This Show Is Come and See It

The Loudest Laugh in Town Nothing but Fun This Show Rivals the Lehman Show

## Removal Sale

Barrett's  
DEPARTMENT STORE

## Removal Sale

## SHOPPING INTEREST CENTERS IN THIS GREAT SALE

We are gratified—but not surprised—at the great response which our Removal Sale has attracted.

Such a sweeping, sweeping of fresh and dependable merchandise could not fail to excite highest interest among careful, prudent shoppers.

Only to the fact that our impending removal to our great new store requires us to greatly reduce all stocks in the quickest possible time are due the present

## Astonishingly Low Prices on Stylish Appareling

## Home-Furnishings and Dry Goods of All Kinds

It is simply an economical duty for everyone to share as liberally in the generous, timely savings which the sale provides.

## Removal Sale Offerings

29c Women's Cashmere Hose—plain or ribbed tops, sale price.....

19c

10c Bottle of Imported Bay Rum—Removal Sale price.....

5c

\$1.25 Hot Water Bags, guaranteed 1, 2 and 3/4 quart sizes—sale price.....

48c

98c Heavy Dotted Spot Net, 42 inches wide—sale price.....

50c

29c Women's Bleached White Vests—Removal Sale price.....

19c

15c Children's Heavy Fleece Hose, double soles and knees, all sizes, pair.....

10c

50c Wool Sharfs, plain or fancy, black and colors—Removal Sale price.....

35c

## SPECIALS

## Any Coat Worth Up to \$35 Now \$10.95

Ladies' Long Coats of finest black broadcloth and kersey—beautifully trimmed with silk braids and satin—made up in the semi-fitting styles, full lined with best satin. They are the finest coats of the season and are the higher priced coats accumulated during our Great Removal Sale. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity to procure a \$35.00 coat for only.....

\$10.95

\$4.50 Ladies' Waists \$1.98

One lot, 30 dozen, consisting of fine silk, net over silk and pretty lingerie waists. We have taken all odd waists up to \$4.50 and put them on sale at less than half price. There are dozens of new styles, open front or back, short or long sleeves—all colors. These are worth double the Removal Sale price.....

1.98

Removal Sale of Waists

Ladies' New Lingerie Waists 59c

Ladies' Waists of fine lawns and lingerie, extra well made, new long sleeve, pretty trimmed with rows of embroidery and fine valenciennes lace, others allover embroidered fronts, waists which you would gladly buy at \$1.00, our Removal Sale price is only.....

59c

Irresistible Bargains in Women's and Children's Shoes

## WOMEN'S FINE SHOES

\$2.00 and \$2.50 values; at.....

## GIRLS' SHOES

\$1.50 values at.....

## BOYS' SHOES

98c

Kid and patent calf leathers, button and lace styles, for street or dress wear.

Blucher lace style, fine kid leather, medium weight, sale sizes 8 1/2 to 2.

## Iron Beds and Mattresses

Regular \$3.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and color, go for.....

1.25

Regular \$8.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, go for.....

4.98

Regular \$2.50 Excelsior Mattresses, sale price only.....

1.98

Regular \$5.00 Iron Beds, all sizes and colors, go for.....

2.75

Regular \$3.50 Cotton Top Mattresses, sale price.....

2.48

Another Lot of These Big Granite Bargains on Sale

13c Grey Graniteware just as illustrated—in this lot are:

Wash Pans Pudding Pans Soap Dishes Water Dippers Preserving Kettles Handled Saucers Pans

## Bed Springs at Special Removal Sale Clearing Prices

Our Regular \$2.00 Our Regular \$3.00 Our Regular \$4.50

Woven Wire Supported Wire All Iron Springs

Springs \$1.19 at..... \$1.98 sale price only..... \$2.98

Barrett's  
DEPARTMENT STORE

Bedding China Sets now at..... \$18.95

\$5.00 Nicely Decorated Parlor Lamps, big bargains, now at..... \$2.50

Regular \$25.00 Haviland China Sets now at..... \$1.69

\$3.00 Cut Glass Bowls, at this Removal Sale..... \$1.69

5c Colonial Water Tumblers—Removal Sale price..... 2c

## Socialists in Action

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ALDERMEN—Henry Rees, Ninth ward

William Koch, Tenth ward; Edmund T. Melius, Eleventh ward; Max Grass, Twelfth ward; Louis A. Arnett, Seventeenth ward; August Kremmel, Nineteenth ward; August Streklow, Twenty-first ward; John Haasmann, Twenty-second ward.

Milwaukee: Last Monday's city council meeting concerned itself principally with the question of bay window privileges and the closing of the bridges during the noon hour. And it gave the mayor a turn-down on his veto of the Melius resolution for a legislative bill giving Milwaukee the right to operate a municipal ice plant. The noon closing of bridges was debated at some length and then the opposition to escape immediate defeat had the matter referred to committee. The nearest the council came to the school bonds tangle was to refer a newly prepared budget to the finance committee. Notice was given that Thos. J. Neary had served the city with an injunction to prevent the specifying of the union label in contracting for the city printing, and so the Weiley resolution was sent back to committee.

Meantime Dave Lacy's that the feeling against him will be appealed by the story that he is no longer a political factor. The strategy is quite in line with Rose methods.

Let those be deceived who wish to be. Dave knows he is too good a servant for certain interests to be set aside. When the time comes for his "business men" petitions will be presented to him to please run again. And Dave will hear his master's voice, and take heed.

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Form of Will.

I do hereby give, devise, and bequeath to "The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company," incorporated, the sum of.....

or, if other property, describe the

"Eight Letters to An American Farmer" is a fine Socialist appeal to the men who sweat and toil for a living. It is a good book and should be read by all.

Written by a farmer. 5 cents a copy. Two copies for a dollar. This office.

The HERALD, ten weeks, ten cents, to new subscribers.

Under the Auspices of the TURNER BAHN FREI

POPULAR Concert and Ball

WILL BE GIVEN BY PROF. F. MAYO'S ORCHESTRA

ON

Sunday, March 7, 1909

AT BAHN FREI TURN HALL

Concert Begins at 8 P.M. Admission 25c

THE NEW STAR

DAILY

CONFIDENTIAL

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN IN BURLESQUE

FOLLIES OF THE DAY

ALL-STAR CAST—LARRY McCALL, GERTRUDE BAYES, SAM SIDMAN AND SO—PEOPLE—50

New Prices—Matinee 10-15-20c. Evenings 10-15-20c. Not Any Higher

CRYSTAL

DAILY 2:30

7:45 and 8:30

WEEK OF MARCH 8

LIND

IN A BIG ILLUSION

Admission 10c

Reserved Seats 20c

EMPIRE THEATRE

MICHILL ST. Sat. 8th & 7th Ave.

Week commencing Monday, March 8

PROF. BANYAN, Magician

5 OTHER ACTS